By The Tribune Publishing Company. WILLIAM CONNELL, President.

FRANK S. GRAY CO. Room 45, Tribune Building, New York City,

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: go cents a month.

## TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, MAY 10, 1897.

Before 8 o'clock Saturday morning the large edition of The Tribune on that day was exhausted and numerous unfilled. The safe way is to order the Saturday Tribune in advance.

## The Next Battle with Tammany.

Very pointed advice is offered by Senator Platt to those citizens of Greater New York who imagine that the way to defeat Tammany next fail is to divide into several parts the forces of Tammany's opponents. The Importance of the issue of that contest for the control of a municipal government emiraning within its jurisdiction a greater number of souls than were comprised within the thirteen colonies at the time of the declaration of independence is perhaps underestimated, not only in New York, but throughout

"We are about," says Senator Platt, "to enter upon the greatest experiment in municipal government that has been undertaken in this country. The danger is the restoration of Tammany Hall. Tammany is the regular Democratic party. Its leaders have identified themselves and their organization with the Chicago platform. Their main idea, no doubt, is local plunder, and to secure that they would nominate a silver Democrat, a gold Democrat, or any other sort of Democrat with whom they thought they had, in the situation existing at the time, the best chance of winning. But the effect of this victory would be the same in any case. It would give to Tammany Hall geventy millions of dollars a year to spend for three years in the upbuilding an organization which, as every body knows, will act with the national Bryanite party in the next preside that election. It is all well enough to say that national issues have no place in local elections, but saying a thing does not make it so, Politiciano do not create issues. Their function is to discern them and to frame platforms, nominate candidates, and conduct campaigns accordingly. The real issue today, whether in New York or elsewhere, is not he 'best citizens' notion of how to administer municipal affairs. It is the issue which twenty years of socialistic agitation has gradually pushed to the front, the Issue on which a great political party has at last been captured, and which now, sustained by a party organization, menaces law and order and the rights of property and the opportunities of throughout the United State One defeat has not suppressed nor much discourage i the great forces behind this issue, and every election, loeal, state or national, occurring in this country during the next four years is bound to contribute its share, small or great, to their confusion or support. The voters of New York who gave so splendid a majority to McKinley and so great a vindication to the sound principles for which he stood, cannot afford to allow a lot of reckles; amateur politicians to enable Tammany Hall to say

Mr. Platt's idea is that opponents of Tammany should get together; but even here his pen takes on a vitriolic mood, as when, in defining what concessions the regular Republican organization in Gotham can make, he adds: "It can agree to no basis of union which substitutes the government of an individual acting wholly of his own whims and caprices for the rule of an organized responsible party performing an authorize i party polley. It can permit no situation to arise in which, masquerading as a Republican, a mayor of New York can conduct a purely personal government misrepresenting and injuring his party. not only by conferring power on its enemies, but by identifying it in the minds of the people with intolerant and offensive administration, with extravagant appropriations, and with petty acts of despotism that interfere with the commonest rights of the citi-

that Bryanism has captured New

How Mayor Strong will relish this lance-thrust remains to be seen; but in any event the chief point must not be overlooked that a victory for Tammany in the coming autumn election would be a direct triumph for the worst elements in our politics and a menace to the future of our government. Great will be the responsibility of those who, by pure contrariness of disposition or zeal of individual opinion, contribute to such a consumma-

It speaks well for the credit of Scranton that the directors of the board of trade were recently offered by outside capitalists a loan at 4% per cent. interest. It also indicates that where security is good capital for legitimate purposes is amply available at moderate rates. Evidently confidence is returning.

## Only a Bluff.

The Canadian government has framed a tariff measure giving to British imports a preferential exemption amounting to 12% per cent., and after July, 1890, this preference is to be increased one-fourth.

With singular ingenuousness the people of England ball this bill as a mark of Canada's inestimable favor, and all kinds of gush, including some exceptionally tiresome poetry by Rudyard Kipling, is finding its way into the columns of the British newspapers.

But as a matter of fact this tariff bill of Canada's is simply a colossal bluff, intended to frighten the United States senate into acceding to Canada's wishes in the matter of reciprocal duties between the two countries. At first instance successfully, the Demother De

The Scranton Tribune | Washington, however, the motive of the Canadian tariff-makers is fully unterests of the United States,

> The free trade Providence Journal has at least the courage of its philosophy. It regards as "pitlable" the deermination of the Republican party to protect American interests, but it admits that it "is useless to criticize efforts in that direction." It is, it is. The chronic grumblers are simply wasting their breath.

## England's Motive.

The New York Sun on Saturday printed a letter from St. Petersburg, the writer of it being an official high in the Russian diplomatic service, which offers new information as to Russia's peculiarly passive attitude demands for extra copies had to go preliminary to and during the Turko-Grecian war. In substance his explanation is that the authorities in St. Petersburg were possessed of evidence conspiracy to balk Russia in her am-

> bition to control Constantinople. He adds that Russia has repeatedly we are given to understand that Rus- fectiveness. sin would have acted with a swiftness and a decision which would have carried consternation among the intriguing hosts of Russia's European ene-

Just what degree of truth is comprised by these assertions it is not easy to determine; but the communication at least is interesting as affording an insight into the mental condition of the St. Petersburg court. It is growing clearer day by day that the anxiety of Great Britain to negotiate a specific treaty of arbitration with the United States giving her for a period release with reference to North America was by no means the prompting of an unselfish love for the principle of international good will, but had back of it the substantial incentive of a great nation getting ready to mass its energies in an inevitable combat with a powerful antagonist in her own continent.

Colonel Paterson, of Tennessee, a friend of Mr. Cleveland, says the latter has no intention of running for a third term. The testimony is inconclusive. Even Grover himself once declared against second terms and then tried twice to get one. If he thought he could get a third election, you can bet that Cleveland would dive for it. His patriotic disinterestedness is all gas.

## "DISHONEST AND FALSE."

From Gunton's Magazine.

In going ahead promptly with the work of constructing a protective and adequate revenue tariff, the Republicans in congress are simply fulfilling their pledge to the country, and the Mugwump charge of bad faith on this point is dishonest and false. They know perfectly well that protection was the leading plank in the Republican platform, and that Mr. McKinley did not omit it from a single important speech during the campaign. The go'd Democrats voted for him with full knowledge of that fact, and the prosent outcry that they wer deceived to tentamount to saying that they would have voted for free silver and Bryanism rather than see the Wilson law overthrown. No pledge whatever was made to deal with the currency question first. The great issue was the maintenance of the gold standard, and that was assured the morning after election. Next came protection and revenue, and these are now being provided. Currency reform is needed but it can very well wait until next winter. If the Republicans take it up even then, it will be a distinct and creditable advance on their part, as they have not championed it heretofore or made any promises whatever. The charge of bad faith in side-tracking "currency reform," is not only conspicuously false in itself, but comes with bad grace from a quarter where political honor and faithfulness to party platforms, are unknown quanti-

The insulting tone adopted by the British press in its comments upon the rejection by the senate of the arbitration treaty go far to reconcile the American people to the senate's action. Only one paper in London shows any common sense in its remarks upon this subject. The Westminster Gazette very antly suggests that "instead of venting wrath upon the senators It yould seem more profitable to ask whether the European statesmen have not for several months been furnishing the best grounds for belief that arbitration is useless or premature." This s a thought which the people of England would do well to digest.

That Tax on Tea. A strong defence of the senate amendment to the Dingley bill imposing a temperary duty of 10 cents a New York. He contends that while it will raise \$20,000,000 of much-needed annual revenue it will also result in the importation of a finer quality of teaand in the long run represent no additional expense to the public. He points out that the cheap grades of ten are not only injurious to health but also uneconomical since to make up for defeets in quality it is necessary for the consumer of cheap tea to use a larger quantity than is necessary in the finer grades. Mr. Davies concludes his argument by calling attention to the fact that those countries which impose the heaviest duties on tea import the best, because it does not pay to trade in the

poorer kinds. There is undoubtedly much in this representation to justify the senate amendment in the minds of intelligent men; but unfortunately it is not the class of intelligent voters who hold the balance of political power in this country. In adopting the Dingley bill congress has to consider not only what is

robbed, it is discouraging to reflect up-

ports on whisky, beer and tobacco, articles which are concededly proper subjects for taxation.

It appears that George Washington was not a civil service reformer. In a letter to Timothy Pickering, written September 27, 1795, he wrote: "I shall not, while I have the honor to administhat the disturbances in Crete which ter the government, bring a man into enkindled this war were fomented from any office of consequence knowingly London, and were part of a widespread | whose political tenets are adverse to the measures which the general government are pursuing; for this, in my opinion, would be a sort of political shed her best blood to defend Europe suicide. That it would embarrass its agains, the Moslem and each time has been rewarded for it by the increased jealousy of the European powers. This time. Russia determined that self defence should be her supreme duty and in consequence she permitted the other powers to assume the initiative. But, had any sign of an intention inimical to Russia's southern frontier approved. to Russia's southern frontier appeared. clamor is quite often a tribute of ef-

In the case of the three Italians who were lynched in Louisiana last August, the president asks congress to vote an Indemnity to their families, without admitting that Italy has any right to ask it, the victims having been naturalized. If congress doesn't want to do that, let it do the next best thing, and re-pass the Lodge immigra-

## The Limits of Our Obligation to Spain

From the New York Sun

From the known facts that our civil authorities are kept busy searching for per-sons who are supposed to be fitting out expeditions to operate against the authority of Spain in Cuba, and that a naval force is constantly patrolling our coast to intercept and enpture vessels supposed to be laden with supplies for the insurgents on the Island, certain persons believe, or affect to believe, that there is some treaty between the United States and Spain which makes it imperative on us to prevent such military expeditions and pro-hibit the exportation to Cuba of any articles of commerce intended for the use of Cubans who may be in revolt against the Spanish government. The fact that the customs authorities have been instructed to demand an oath not prescribed by the statute, from captains of vessels who apply for clearances for Cuban ports, would seem to indicate that this belief is shared even by officers of this government. There is no such treaty. There is only one general treaty of amity between the United States and Spain, the treaty of 17%. A clause in that instrument declares that should either notion be at war, goods contraband of war will not be protected by the flag under which the vessel sails. That is all. The goods which are to be consid-ered are specifically mentioned. They are limited to guns, bembs, swords, powder, and military accourrements. Every sort of cloth, clothing and supplies of all kinds is expressly excluded from the list. If Spain was at war with Mexico, for instance, and a vessel bound for an open Mexican port, salling under the United States flag, and laden with every species of cargo except that denominated contra-band in 'he treaty, was arrested on the high seas by a Spanish cruiser and turned or was seized and confiscated, or the goods were taken out of her, or if she was fired upon and sunk when she made resistance, the government of the United States would instantly demand an apology for the insult to our flag and indemnity to the owners of the vessel and cargo. If either was refused, war would follow.

Nothing can be injected into the treaty. Therefore, as it contains no agreement that military enterprises intended to oper-ate in Cuba shall not be organized in the United States, it follows that if a fleet of private vessels, fully armed and equipped, were to sall from one of our ports for Cuba and land there, we would not be responsi-ble to Spain for any damage the fleet might do because of the violation on our part of any treaty stipulation. Our re-sponsibility, if any, would rest upon other grounds. If Spain were at war with Mexico, then it would be no violation of our treaty if vessels loaded at our ports. and cleared from them with any sort of munitions of war, should sail for a Mexican port. Such an act would create no responsibility on the part of the United States. During our war, vessels so laden plied with the regularity of packets between Cuban ports and the ports of the Confederacy. When the war was over no demand was made upon Spain damages caused by these unfriendly s. They were violations or evasions of the blockade to which these ports were subjected, and the penalty of blockade running is limited to the capture and confiscation of the vessel and cargo. It is the them. The cargo discharged and the vessel returned to her home port, the of-fence is purged. We may go still further and say that there is nothing in the treaty which pretends to fix any responsibility upon the United States in respect of any thing which may be done by any of their citizens or residents toward Cuba, even when the island is in revolt. But admit that it does. In times of peace the troniy sleeps. It is only awakened by the touch of war, and applies only to times of war. Spain insists that there is no war in Cuba. We take her at her word. The island is at peace. All the ports there pound on tea is made by James R. to clear a any port in the United States Davies, the celebrated tea expert of for any port in Cuba, with any character upon her captain's comply laws of the United States. point of fact, vessels are constantly cleared cargoes which in time of war would b utraband and liable to seigure under the reaty, provided the treaty applies to earnnee to certain vessels bound for taban ports unless their captains take an ath of their intention? What authority

> It must be remembered, in this relation that the United States have no control over a vessel after she has passed beyond he limits of their jurisdiction. They are n no sense the guardians or the executors of the laws of Spain. If a vessel, cleared from a United States port for Havana changes her destination when within Cuban waters, and puts into some other ort, or lands her cargo, or attempts to land it, at some other point on the Cuban coast, and this in violation of a law of Spaln, the responsibility rests on the captain and vesse! and not on the United States. Customs officials cannot deny clearance to a vessel carrying products o the courtry. If a vessel clears, carrying goods the introduction of which in any

have they to modify or amplify a law or

Washington, however, the motive of the Canadian tariff-makers is fully understood and its purpose will be foiled.

Let Canada buy of England if she wants to. The duty of the American law-making power is to protect the interests of the United States.

The duty of the American and even the poor man's dinner pail—the states what articles shall not be indeed on her shores. She has no right to dictate to the United States what articles shall not be indeed on her shores. She has no right to dictate to the United States what articles shall not be indeed on her shores. She has no right to dictate to the United States, which articles shall not be indeed on her shores. She has no right to dictate to the United States, which articles shall not be indeed on her shores. She has no right to dictate to the United States, which articles shall not be indeed on her shores. She has no right to dictate to the United States, which are captain, crew, and cargo, and not the United States, must pay the penalty. Spain has the right to say what articles shall not be indeed on her shores. She has no right to dictate to the United States, which was no right to dictate to the United States. out the country actually believed that passed originally in the interest of Portugal in some bold manner they had been gal in 1818 and amplified later in the interest of England, which make it an of on the possibilities of political mischief inhering in this proposed dime tax on tea. There are persons in large numbers in every state who will believe anything told to them; and to give anything told to them; and to give the enemy a chance to capture this vote by demagogical manipulation of the tea tax is in our opinion a bazard hardly worth the running.

If were a great deal easier to secure \$20,000,000 of revenue by increased imports on whisky, beer and tobacco, the one which is required by the law, and without interference from our coast guard. Where they steer their course after losing sight of our shore is no coneern of ourz.

> How different is the course of the United States in respect of Cuba from what it has been toward other countries. We have expressed national sympathy for peoples i Europe who, being under oppression, hav struggled to obtain their liberty. We tool early and decided action in recognizing a republic in France and Spain and later in Brazil. But here at our very doors are people oppressed as no other Christian people have ever been oppressed; taxed to the extent of the value of the produc of their industry; their property de-stroyed; their citizens arrested accorarmy, and are determined to perish rathe than live again under foreign dominion who have organized a government coplete in all its parts, which exercises juris-diction over two-thirds of their country; yet no recognition or assistance has gone yet no recognition or assistance has gone from ur to them! More than that, we refuse to accord to them even the quality of belligerents, which would give them at least the protection of civilized warfare. We ignore the fact that, in spite of what Spain may say, war in its most dreadful form has been waging there for more than two years. We shut our eyes to the acts of corrages and destruction which are of carnage and destruction which are daily enacted there. We are deaf to the prayers of those strugglers for liberty We read unmoved, or at least our govern-ment officials so read, the uncontradicted statements that thousands of them, noncombatants, driven from their homes, are huddling in miserable buts and starving, even those who have been sent to such places as Matanzas, where supplies can be obtained. We allow cargoes of provisions and munitions of war to go to their op pressors, but will not allow a loaf of bread to get to them if we can prevent it!

What is the occult power which has nabled Spain to make our governme her ally in a war so barbayous against a people so long suffering?

## BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Imports of dry goods at New York for the week ended May 7 were \$5,340,351. igainst \$3,872,150 the week previous. A decision by Judge Simonton declares that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad company shall be taxed \$18,950 for capital stock instead of \$105,256. as originally claimed by the common-wealth.

William K. Vanderbilt is quoted as tak-

ing cheerful views of the situation, or at least of the affairs of the big railroad corporations with which he is closely iden-tified. Current carnings, on Lake Shore, ticipated.

United States coal for Canada is a nov elty, yet the largest cargo of bituminous coal ever shipped from Philade phia left last Friday for Montreal on board of the steamer Glenmore. The cargo consisted of 5,100 tons and within a week it will be in Canadian markets competing with the best Nova Scota and Cape Breton coal,

## THE CLEVELAND IDEA.

Ex-President Cleveland's scold because e Republicans have hastened to carry it their pledges for the enactment of a otective tariff law has led somebody to lapsed between Mr. Cleveland's inaugu-ation, in 1893, and the enactment of the ariff law which his party had promise n the platform upon which he was elected. Here are a few of them; business allures 22,478, with total liabilities amount ing to \$521.479,853; railroads thrown into the hands of receivers 39, with total indebtedness of \$1,873,000,000; loss in wager to persons thrown out of employment by strikes and lockouts, \$45,000,000; bankfailed, 843; strikes in New York and Michigan in March, 1883, the month of Cleve-land's inauguration; in Chicago in April and Ohio in May; in Pennsylvanta it June; in Colorado in July; in New York accompanied by riots, in August; on the "Big Four" and other railroads in Sep-tember; in Alabama, accompanied by riots and only suppressed by troops, it October; in Pennsylvania on the Lehigh Valley road, and in Connecticut in November; in Pennsylvania, accompanied by riofs, in December; in New York and Pennsylvania, accompanied by riots, in January; in New York, Ohio, and Massa-chusetts, accompanied by riots in Febru-ary; in New Jersey, West Virginia, Colorado, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, accompanied by riots, in March; in Ohio, Penn ylvania, South Carolina, and Illinois, ac companied by riots and only suppressed by state troops, in April; in Pennsyl-vania and Ohio in May; in Maryland, Montana, Pennsylvania, Alabama, Wis-consin, Ohio, and Michigan, accompanied by riots necessitating state troops, I June; in Illinots, Indiana, Colorado an other states, accompanied by riots, blood shed, and the use of United States troops n July; in New York, Massachusetts, and elsewhere in August, the month in which the tariff bill finally became a law. Does Mr. Cleveland want to see the re these fearful 18 months repeated? L'ENVOL.

When Earth's last picture is painted, and the tubes are twisted and dried; When the oldest colors have faded, and the youngest critic has d We shall rest, and faith, we shall need it-

lie down for an acon or two Till the Master of All Good shall set us to work anew! And those that were good shall be happy; they shall sit in a golden chair;

They shall splash at a ten-league canvas with brushes of comets' hair; hey shall find real saints to draw from-Magdalen, Peter and Paul: They shall work for an age at one sitting and never be tired at al!!

And only the Master shall praise us, and only the Master shall blame; And no one shall work for money, and n one shall work for fame; But each for the joy of the working, and each, in his separate star, Shall draw the thing as he sees it for the God of Things as They Are





# OUR SUIT DEPARTMENT

Gives you an easy solution of a problem in Arithmetic:

| 7 yards Black Storm Serge at 50 cents\$ | 3.50  |
|---|-------|
| 12 yards Changeable Silk at 50 cents    | 6.00  |
| Cutting and Making                      | 5:00  |
| The Manufacturer's Profit               | 3.00  |
| The Retailer's Usual Profit             | 4.00  |
|   |       |
| Total\$2                                | 22.50 |

This, under ordinary circumstances, would be the price of a Ladies' Suit, silk lined throughout, which we are now offering at the most unbelievable price of \$0.08.

We can also sell you a handsome Fly Front Reefer Suit, made from good quality of Serge, skirt fully 41/2 yards wide, lined with Rustling Percaline, jacket silk lined, an up-to-date garment at \$6.73.

A few handsome Extra Suits, made of Tan Canvas Cloth, Taffeta lined Skirt, bound seams at \$4.98.

25 Two-Toned Souffle Skirts in three colors, Yale Blue, Heliotrope and Green, 41/2 yards wide, bound seams, strictly tailor-made, well worth \$5.00. We are offering them while they last at \$2.98.

If you have not taken advantage of our Closing Out Carpet Sale, do so now whilst the stock is still large and selection ample.

Special Sale of

# Lace Curtains

We offer this week, to reduce stock, extraordinary values in Curtains:

40 pairs Nottingham Lace, 69c. a pair; 30 pairs Nottingham Lace, 88c. a pair; from \$1.10.

18 pairs Nottingham Lace, \$1.15 a pair; from \$1.3712. 20 pairs Nottingham Lace, \$1.28 a

pair; from \$1.75. 15 pairs Nottingham Lace, \$1.65 a pair: from \$2.00. 12 pairs Nottingham Lace, \$1.95 a

pair; from \$2.30. 20 pairs Irish Point, ecru and white, \$3.75 a pair; from \$4.50.

10 pairs Irish Point, ecru and white, \$4.55 a pair; from \$5.50. 12 pairs Irish Point, ecru and white, \$5.50 a pair; from \$6.25.

10 pairs Irish Point, ecru and white, \$6.50 a pair; from \$7.50. 10 pairs Irish Point, ecru and white, 8,37% a pair; from \$10,60. 12 pairs Brussels Net, \$5.50 a pair;

from \$6.75. 12 pairs Brussels Net, \$6.75 a pair; from \$7.85. 12 pairs Brussels Net, \$7.75 a pair;

from \$9,254. 12 pairs Brussels Net, \$8.50 a pair; from \$10.00. 12 pairs Brussels Net, \$10.25 a pair; from \$12.00.

Also special prices on Tamboured Muslins. An inspection will convince you that it is to your in-

510 AND 512

terest to purchase now.

# SALE.

Sweeping reduction in all lines to save oving stock, on account of extensive alterations on our first and second floors. Now is the time to buy

China, Glassware,

Bric-a-Brac, Lamps, Silverware and Household Goods, Cheap.

Economical housekeepers will do well to ttend this saie. Two 15-feet Black Walnut Counters and 120 feet of good Shelving for sale cheap.

O'MALLEY CO.,

422 Lackawanna Avenue

## IT TAKES A GOOD

to know whether the Nobby Clothes we sell in this store ready to wear are merchant tailor made or ready made. It's guess work. The style is equal to the fashion plate. It's got the dressy finish. It will cost you nothing to look them over.



BOYLE = & = MUCKLOW.

416 LACKAWANNA AVENUE.



# INDUCEMENT SALE

We have placed on sale today one thou and four hundred pairs of Ladies' Russet Shoes, all widths, from B to E, on the Philadelphia Toc. They are good value for \$1.25. Our price while they last will be

50c. a pair.

## LEWIS, REILLY & DAVIES

Always Busy Shoe Stores. Wholesale and Retail. Telephone No. 2452. 114-116 WYOMING AVE,

## LACKAWANNA AVENUE Drops Of Blood

drip from the merciless Sultan's sword as he plys his terrible slaughter of the defenseless while

## Drops of Ink from the mightier PEN of Gladstone,

the Grand Old Man, have aroused to indignation the Christian World. We have pens and ink enough and in all variety to supply whatever de-

mand is made. ALSO Letter Files, complete, with arch perforators and covers, \$1.00. DRAFTING INSTRUMENTS a spe-

cialty. FOUNTAIN PENS, with gold mountng, for \$1.50 only. OFFICE and TYPEWRITERS' sup-

STATIONERY-Wedding Cards, Invitations, Announcements, etc., etc.

## THE CLEMONS, FERBER Reynolds Bros STATIONERS,

Hotel Jermyn Building.

HENRY BELIN, JR., General Agent for the Wyoming

## **DUPONT'S** POWDER

Mining, Blasting, Sporting, Smokeless and the Repauno Chemical

## Company's HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

Safety Fuse, Caps and Exploders. ms 212, 213 and 214 Commonwealth Building, Scranton.

THOS. FORD.

E. W. MULLIGAN.

AGENCIES: Pittston JOHN B. SMITH & SON, Plymouth

Wilkes-Barre

# The Alaska Refrigerator

Is constructed upon strictly scientific principles, by which low temperature and dryness of air are naturally and inevita-

bly obtained. THE ALASKA possesses a provision chamber free from odor.

THE ALASKA has preserved fresh meats perfectly for three weeks in the h weather.

THE ALASKA produces better results with less ice than any other Refrigerator. THE ALASKA is a dry-air Refrigerator, and

THE ALASKA is the Refrigerator to buy if you want the best. THE ALASKA is sold by

MT. PLEASANT

the best one ever patented.

# COAL

AT RETAIL.

Coal of the best quality for domestic use and of all sizes, including Buckwheat and Birdseye, delivered in any part of the city

at the lowest price Orders received at the Office, first floor, Commonwealth building, room No 6; telephone No. 2624 or at the mine, telephone No. 272, will be promptly attended

to. Dealers supplied at the mine,

WM. T. SMITH.